THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY,

Yes, I was a 'Unioner,' and I'm still a 'Unioner,' and I guess I'm right for once."

A MOMENT OF RETROSPECT.

Mr. Gallaher showed signs of getting weary and I bade him good day, with the promise that I'd send him some old Repub-lican papers to read. As I drove homeward

my thoughts were with the past. Looking

down the dim vista of time, I saw two little

boys plodding along a common path of life.
Onward they sped, side by side, until a small pebble of chance divided the road into two. Neither boy crossed over to the other's

further apart that unnoticed pebble cast

coming generations which path led to hap-

There's a Divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we may?

APPEALING TO THE STATE.

THE AMERICUS CLUB ISSUES AN ADDRESS

TO LEAGUE CLUBS.

Concerted Action on Election Day De-

bers Elected.

manded - Scoring the Independents-

command; and while viewing this so-called in-

dependent movement without alarm—made up as it is principally of discontented office-seek-

ers, their friends, and the supporters of Grover

Senator Quay, and asks for concerted action

proved the action with but one dissenting

Major Logan presented a resolution which

The duty of these sub-committees is to urge

Republicans of their districts to come to the

not entitled to vote be kept from doing so.

Eight new members were elected, among them S. D. Warmcastle, Collector of In-ternal Revenue. Three applications for

WANTED TO REACH HER SON.

Woman Helped on Her Way to Philadel-

A woman, who gave her name as Mary

Byrne, and formerly a resident of Pitts-

burg, made an application to the Depart-

ment of Charities for aid yesterday. She

said she had not been in Pittsburg during

the last 15 years, but had spent most of the

time in Cincinnati and Chicago, where she

worked at sewing for \$2 and \$3 per week. Of late she said that she was unable to do

much sewing on account of her eyes.

The woman had a letter with her, which she said was from her aon in Philadelphia, who promised her a home if she would go

there. During the last three months she has been in Cincinnati. She left that city

a couple days ago with very little money,

and landed in Pittaburg yesterday without any money at all. She then applied to the

Department of Charities for aid, as stated

above, and when she satisfied the author-

ties that her story was true she was given a

HUSTLING ON THE QUIET.

Congressman Craig Page a Visit to Local

Pol ticians.

Congressman Craig, of Armstrong county,

was in the city on a still hunt yesterday.

He was very auxious to keep under cover,

and cautioned most people he met to keep his visit quiet. He was around with ex-

Sheriff Gray seeing some of the politicians. Mr. Craig is a candidate for re-election

in his district, which consists of Westmore

land, Indiana and Armstrong counties. There is a deadlock, the chances of break-

ing it being very poor. Chairman Andrews recently referred the

selection of a nominee to several judges. Ex-Senator Huff, di Greensburg, is the can-

didate from Westmoreland.

ticket for Altoons.

phia by the Authorities.

membership were presented.

among us brave enough to deny that

to a higher life? Who is there

GEORGE F. BURBA.

OCTOBER 5, 1890.

NIPPED IN THE

The Government Speedily Prevents a Strike That Would Have Placed

ALL LONDON IN DARKNESS.

The Disaffected Employes Overawed by the Presence of Troops, Who Were Even

ORDERED TO TAKE THEIR PLACES.

Liberals and Trade Unionists Object to This Action as a Direct Usurpation of Power.

A NEW SOCIAL SENSATION PROMISED.

The Ealser Was Welcomed With a Profuse Display at Vienna, But There Was No Genuine Popular Enthusiasm.

QUEEN CARMEN SILVA AND THE WELSH BARDS

would have put practically all London in darkness. Troops were ordered out, and in-structions issued that they should take the places of the strikers if necessary. This broke the backbone of the movement.

INT CABLE TO THE DISPATOR.)

LONDON, October 4.-London was seized to-day with a veritable panic upon the announcement that men employed by the Gas Light and Coke Company were about to strike. The company supplies three-fourths of London with gas, and its customers include 260 banks, 175 hospitals and dispenmusic halls, 530 railway stations, signal boxes and offices, 40 newspaper offices, 261 Government and municipal offices, 4 markets.

Enormous interests were, therefore, at stake, and 1,000,000 or more people dition alongside the report of the projected moment's notice, to try their hands at gas-

Unionists were quite unprepared to fight the British army as well as capitalists and so promptly and prudently climbed down and repudiated any intention of resorting to a strike. The company having shown its power and influence in exalted quarters graciously accepted the men's assurances

and the storm rolled away. The danger that three parts of London would be thrown into darkness was for a short time very real. Notwithstanding the Unionists' disclaimers, it is an absolute fact that a sudden strike was to have taken place in the event of their demands being refused and the men must have known that the

company could nothing less than to refuse. The union not only demanded the dismissal of non-unionists and the sole right of supplying labor, but called upon the company's officers to assist in collecting union subscriptions and to dismiss any unionist

Big Influence Brought to Bear.

In order to defer the crisis the company temporized and utilized the time gained to make arrangements similar to those which enabled the South Metropolitan Gas Company ists last December. Simultaneously it brought the enormous influence inherent in a corporation with a capital of \$60,000,000 to bear upon the Home Office and War Department, with the result that it was assured virtually of the support of the entire civil and military forces of the crown.

Then, just as the Unionists had completed their simple arrangements, the company made its demonstration and the men fled from their position without a pretence of fighting. Tories and capitalists generally are in high give at the company's signal success and look forward with confidence to the time when every employer may count upon the assistance of policemen and soldiers against the organized forces of

But Liberals and Trades Unionists regard with justifiable alarm this intrusion of the Government in industrial disputes, The soldiers were to have been used in this case, not only to maintain order, but as laborers, and the rates at which they were to have been paid had been actually arranged. This savors too much of continental methods to please democratic Englishmen, and the Government will be called upon to explain its conduct as soon as Parliament shall meet.

The dock laborers have been in congress this week, and have surprised their enemies and gratified their triends by the moderate and sensible manner in which they have conducted their proceedings. They decided, among other things, not to boycot vessels new arriving in London from Australia with cargoes loaded by non-unionists. The decision is a serious blow to the Australian strikers, but it is amply justified by the facts in possession of the dockers' leaders. They have ascertained that the dock companies and newly formed and already powerful Federation of Ship Owners have formed an offensive and de ensive alliance, and are eagerly awaiting a decent pretext for a general lockout of unskilled laborers.

Getting Rendy for a Struggle. It is not improbable that during the coming winter such a pretext may be found or invented, and John Burns and his colleagues want to have their men ready for the big struggle, in which the Dockers' Union will have to fight for its very existence. The issue will depend largely upon the funds at the disposal of the combatants. The companies and the Federation are prepared to spend £500,000 in crushing the

union, and Burns thinks the dockers can LINCOLN'S PLAYMATE, win if they have, say, a tenth of that sum in their treasury. The congress, therefore, in secret session resolved to make a special levy of £1 per member to form a nucleus of a fighting fund.

FORGOT TO CHEER. THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S RECEPTION AT VIENNA.

Great Display, but Very Little Genuine Popular Enthusiasm-The Young Monarch, However, Surpasses the Rest of Royalty in the Hanting Field.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCRL LONDON, October 4.-Kaiser Wilhelm in masquerading at the Austrian Emperor's hunting estate at Muerziteg in a Styrian national costume, which is described as picturesque, but which the young monarch thought well to supplement with a brown cloak of homespun cloth and a crown selt hat with a green band and resette of chamois hair. This finery was much bedraggled on the first day of the hunt, which was carried on amid a storm of snow and hail. But the Kaiser was very pleased, as he managed to kill two chamois, while the King of Saxony bagged only one, with three goats thrown in, and the Austrian Emperor shot nothing at

The Kaiser's sport was nearly spoiled by an amerous old lady who had followed him from Berlin with the view to declare her passion amid the romantic surroundings of the Styrian Alps. She actually managed to get within hailing distance of the beloved object and was about to begin her declara-tion, despite the howling storm, when she was seized by the keepers and dragged away. She was allowed half an hour to dry and was then sent back to Vienna, where, at the latest accounts, she was awaiting her loved

one, fully assured of his affection.

Kaiser Wilhelm had a very grand reception in Vienna, so far as decorations, music and hat raising was concerned; but the A gigantic strike was promised that courtly chroniclers to the contrary, notenthusiasm. This is admitted by, among other observers, the London Standard's reso auxious not to miss one detail of the splendid sight that they actually forgot to cheer, and only the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and attempts at cheering after the carriage had passed bore witness to their feeling.

CARMEN AND THE BARDS.

They Tormented Her Until She Was Obliged to Flee to Victoria.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, October 4.-The Queen of sarres, 17 prisons and barracks, 672 churches | Roumania, directly she returned from Ireand chapels, 200 schools, 60 theaters and land, was seized by the bards of Wales again, and they have continued right up to now to compose odes, which they invariably send her, to present addresses whenever she ventures out of doors, and to give small palaces, 300 clubs, 297 hotels and 6 great | Welsh trifles upon every conceivable occasion. Carmen Sylva took the best course open to her. She gave the people her bless-ing and fied to Balmoral to see Queen Victoria. Here she lound such an array of rectly concerned read with much satisfac- royalty awaiting her as seldom awaits any guest in England. Albert Edward and his young heir, Beatrice and the Battenberg, strike the announcement that 1,000 soldiers the Duchess of Albauy and others waited upon the platform for her, and the Roumanian Queen could have taken no exception to the warmth of her welcome.

Indeed, the unusual heartiness of the En-

glish royal greeting has given rise to rumors of a possible alliance between one of the Prince of Wales' daughters and Prince Ferdinand, heir to the Roumanian throne. Ferdinand is the nephew of King Charles. He is 23 years of age and has lived almost entirely in Germany. He has remained ab-sent from Bucharest while any hope re-mained of a direct heir being born to King Charles, but now hope has been abandoned and political considerations demand his presence in the Roumaniar capital.

AWOTHER SOCIAL SCANDAL

Expected Soon to Startle the Aristocracy IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, October 4.- The social unpleasantness which I mentioned as imminent some time ago is rapidly reaching an acute stage. It is believed that all attempts to suppress it will be futile. The wife, who considers herself aggrieved, last week ad- subjects, which here in Kentucky includes dressed a letter to the Premier, insisting that he should direct the law officers of the Government independency administered by her husband to give her their direct support in bringing a suit for divorce against that added. functionary. The position is complicated or the Premier by the extraordinary conduct of one of his colleagues, a near relative of the lady, who insists upon urging her to take an aggressive attitude in spite of the direct remonstrances of the Premier and

eral belief of those well informed that faults exist on both sides. The real fomentors of the difficulty are the family physician, whom the husband long regarded as an undesirable member of his household, and the ady's maid, who enjoyed the mistress' confidence, has gone about stating that she tound a letter from a distinguished lady in court circles requesting that her mistress husband return a latch key which had been intrusted to him before he left England.

WANTED A HANDSOME COFFIN.

A Man Who Ordered One Just Before Committed Suicide.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, October 4 .- John Bowden, who committed suicide in London on Thursday, had one anxiety on his mind at the time he died. He was afraid the coffin would no be of that superior quality that his position entitled him to. So much did it worry him that he went to the undertakers and dropped the following letter into the letter box:

GENTLEMEN,—I write this for you to come to No. 88 Abbey street to make me a good strong polished elm coffin, with brass nails. I have sent you the key of the front door. To avoid taking my body to the mortuary my nephew will furnish you with the papers and pay all expenses. Make the box as soon as you can.

JOHN BOWDEN.

Then be nurried home, and when the undertaker and police came they found John hanging to a nail behind the door as dead as the projection to which he was appended

A STAGE QUARREL

An Artist and a Singer Refuse to Appear the Some Night.

THE DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, October 4 .- The whistler, Mrs. Shaw, and the singer, Mr. Reeves, have had a glorious row at the promenade concerts. Mr. Reeves refused to sing on the same night that Mrs. Shaw whistled. Mrs. Shaw in revenge refused to whistle on the

same night that Mr. Reeves sang. Mr. Reeves says that Mrs. Shaw's whistle is only fit for a music hall, and Mrs. Shaw says that Mr. Reeves' voice is a thing of

Elected Their Officers.

The Pittsburg Teachers' Academic Guild held its regular meeting for election of officers in the Grant school building yesterday morning. Samuel Andrews was elected President, Miss M. Graham Treasurer, J. R. Bayne Steretary and George J. Luckey Master of Ceremonies.

The Man Who Once Fished the Martyr-President Out of a Creek

IS STILL LIVING IN KENTUCKY

The Story of the Boyhood Adventure in Mountaineer Dialect.

REMINISCENCES OF ABE AND SALLY.

Gallaher Felt When He Veted for His

Time Friend.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. HODGENVILLE, LA RUE COUNTY, KY., October 2.- In the Century Magazine for November, 1886, the following paragraph occurred, by way of a foot-note, in the first installment of Nicolay and Hay's "History

of Lincoln:" There is still living near Knob Creek, in Kentucky, at the age of 80, a man who claims to have known Abraham Lancoln in his childhood -Austin Gallaher. He says he used to play with Abe Lincoln in the shavings of his father's carpenter shop. He tells a story which, if accurate, entitles him to the civic crown which the Romans used to give to one who saved the life of a citizen. When Gallaher was 11 and Lincoln 8 the two boys were in the woods in pursuit of partridges. In trying to "coon" across Knob creek on a log Lincoln fell in and Gallaber fished him out with a sycamor branch—a service to the Republic, the ualue of which it fatigues the imagination to compute.

TRUE AS GOSPEL. Such is the case. There does live such man, and, by tradition, his story is known to be true. And tradition and not Mr. Gallaher is responsible for its perputration. Had I heard him tell the story in a herolike manner, I would not have believed it, but old citizens say it is true. Mr. Gallaher never tells it unless forced to do so.

He avoids coming in contact with strangers, because he says, "strangers are curious."
"What boots it to me," he is credited with saying, "whether folks believe it or not? He wa'n't President then-only a little tad, and anybody can fish a tad outen a

I drove out to Mr. Gallaher's yesterday. An hour's drive from this place in an eastern direction brings one to the summit of Muldraugh's Hills. It was to these hills that Lincoln's father moved from a little farm near here, and it was in these valleys and along the branches of Knob creek that Mr. Gallaher and the martyred President knew each other.

A MOUNTAINEER'S WELCOME. Upon approaching Mr. Gallaher's house came to the door and invited me in, at the same time telling me, "That is my daughter," before he had learned my name. The "daughter" appeared to me quite as old as I had expected to find his wife, Mr. Austin Gallaher is 84 years old. He is fleshy countenance are a pair of eyes that yet have expression and force in them. His face, a grizzly stubble field of ragged undergrowth, lights up with the fire of coureation, and deep ruts lead to a large, oothle-s mouth.

He has always lived a simple life. His garo is coarse and plain. He wears a pair ot home-made jeans pants, supported by a pair of yarn suspenders, and, like all mount-aineers, the trousers come high upon his well-rounded shoulders. He is remarkably well preserved, and he told me that it was only within the past year he became too feeble to walk to Athertonville, a distance of three miles, and carry a basket of eggs. In nature he is agreeable, descended from old Scotch stock, he is impetuous. He has never traveled, never read extensively, and is far behind the times in everything.

IN PRIMITIVE QUARTERS.

Mr. Gallaher owns a small tract of arable manages to grub out a scanty existence. His dwelling is a log structure of two rooms and a "passage," so tamiliar in wooded countries and is rather meagerly furnished. It is situated immediately at the base of an almost perpendicular cliff, which protects it from many a winter wind, and seems to have been located with an eve single to comfort and convenience to water, it being only a few paces to a spring of the purest limestone

r to be found in the neighborhood. After conversing for a while on general the quality of the whisky "that stream" would make, I said: "Mr. Gallaher, I would make, I said: "Mr. Gallaher, came out to learn all you know about Lin

"Well, that sin't much," he hastily "But you were boys together, not?" I asked. "Yes, but it's been a long time," he said slowly, as if doubtful of the fact that he ever

IN A REMINISCENT MOOD. "You see," he began, fixing his eyes on a speck far away in the horizon, as if trying to look back upon a path he had traveled, "Abe was young and I was not very old. We used to waller around together some, to be sure, but Abe had not heard that he was to be a President and was like all other

boys, and when I think of him now it's

alfus as a little barefooted tod and not as a

"I have been told, Mr. Gallaher, that you once saved Mr. Lincoln's lite; is it "Not exactly true-that is, I don't believe he'd a drowned if it hadn't been for me.]

wonder if you think 'cause I pulled the squallin' rascal outen that hole I saved his life. Why, I allus have believed he'd com out any way. Besides I don't like the idee braggin' 'bout gettin' a feller outen a hole if you've got him in there yoursel ."
"I fear I do not quite understand you,

Mr. Gallaher.' MADE ABB TEST IT. "Why, bein' lighter an' me, I told him to try the log first. He tried it, and it broke. Splash, splush, splush he weut, that's all there was of it, and in a second I yanked him out. You'd 'a' done the same thing. 'Sides, the water wa'n't deep then-filled

plum up now-and I 'spose he'd 'a' come out on dry ground any way."

By this time the old gentleman was getting warmed up, and while he did not cour conspiciousness, by any means, he was com-

municative to the highest degree.

"Tell me something of Mr. Lincoln's early life and habits," I insisted.

"His pa lived across yonder," he said, pointing to the north, "about a quarter, and Abe and Sally were the only children Abe was ugly and Sally was purty, and 'at's about all I know of 'em." "Was he kind-hearted or selfish; 'Abe,' I

"He'd allus give up to Sally, but I 'lowed it 'us cause she was older. We all three got along without fussin', tho', as none of us had anything the other wanted, 'cept when Abe and me 'ud go off into the woods or down the crick and fetch home some kind o' stick or rock, and then Sally 'd git choice. That's where we had been when Abe fell in."

BATHER A GOOD JOKE. And here the old fellow's face lighted up as it he still considered it a good joke to see the log brenk, "What did Mr. Lincoln's father do for

livelihood, Mr. Gallaher?" I continued, after we had tried some of his favorite beverage mixed with a little sugar, and had seated ourselves again.

"Well, the old man was sort o' handy," he mumbled as he wadded a piece of tobacco into his mouth and properly located it with his tongue. "Bort o' handy! He made doors and windows and manulepieces, Do not fail to call at Lies' popular gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth street, and have your picture taken. Good work, low prices, prompt de-livery. Cabinet photos \$1 per dosen.

FOREVER A REPUBLIC.

and cupboards and sich like, and, like the rest of us, allus had bout half a meal ahead. Abe wan't raised a 'ristycrat when he lived over yonder, and I'm a thinking he must's had mighty good luck in Indiany to learn enough to be a big man."

"And now about Sally?"

"That's one I don't know much of, sure enough. She was about two years older. The Seal of Approval Set Upon the Overthrow of Dom Pedro

enough. She was about two years older than Abe. She allus liked to stay bout the house, and Abe and me loved the crick and woods, and so we wan't together a great deal. As I said 'while ago, tho', Sally was a purty BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

Results of the First Brazilian Elections Under Da Fonseca.

girl."
"When Mr. Lincoln ran for President,
Mr. Gallaher, did you vote for him?" NOT MUCH FOR GOOD LOOKS. PRINCIPLES OF THE THREE PARTIES. "Yes, I voted for him, but I did think our party might ha' found a purtier man for the place."

Again his face lit up with a faint smile.

"When I told the cierk to write me down Bitter War Against the Clergy Outlined and Already

for Lincoln I felt like I was votin' for a boy, but when I heard as how he was having his way I telt like I had voted for a whole regi-[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR.] " PARA, BRAZIL, September 16 .- Yesterday was the first election day of the new "Speaking of regiments, were you in the war, Mr. Gallaber?" Brazilian Republic. Disturbing elements had been at work for some time to make the "Not exactly. I didn't fight in regular battles, and I had to do a lot o' skirmishing day a turbulent one in this part of the to save myself from guerrillas. Things looked mighty lonesome in these good old hills during war times. 'Peared to me the more guerrillas passed that hill the lonecountry, but the military and police forces were all under arms and ready for a moment's notice. As a consequence, election day in Para was one of the quietest days the city more guerrillas passed that hill the lonesomer she got; may be my marksmanship is
the cause of my being here to-day. That
old rifle over the door yonder was mighty
trusty, I tell you. When the war broke
out I was too old to be much account to
either side, and so I watched my corners
with the bushwhackers and stayed at home. has ever seen, and passed without a single

incident of a disagreeable nature. Returns of the election will not be very full for a week yet, but the large cities as far as heard from, have all gone strongly in favor of the Government-that is, the Republican party has polled a very large majority over all others. In this city, they cast more than two-thirds of the whole number of votes.

I've not been in Brazil long enough to vote, but being desirous of learning something as to how it should be done, I appealed to my instructor in Portuguese, Mr. Justus H. Nelson, who has lived here ten years, as an American citizen and teacher in public schools, as well as in private omes, where he gets the ear of the most intelligent class. I asked him as to the issues in this election.

THE REPUBLIC'S BIRTH.

side, but away they went, running, walk-ing, laughing, crying. There was barely room enough for one person in either road, and the further into life they plunged the "Well, Major," he replied, "The fact is Twenty-five years ago, when one had reached a graded pike of pleasurs and usefulness, a murderous assassin intercepted him and in a twinkling the road beyond that yesterday was the birthday of the Republic of Brazil. Most people think of our Republic as already 10 months old; but it did not break its shell and get its first peep that point was forever blotted out. To-day until the election. It was no 'bad egg,' the other boy, "weary and old with service," is still pushing onward, but is in sight, however, of the end—a peaceful grave. Where is the philosopher who will tell the however. We have had the finest specimen of a military directorship that the world ever saw, perhaps, not even excepting Oliver Cromwell's, but this election is the first one under the new regime, and consequently the first opportunity the people have had to say anything about how the Brazilian Republic should be governed, except as they have expressed their ideas by cept as they have expressed their ideas by their contented and hopeful silence."

"Do you think that the people have really been contented with the dictatorship?" "As 90 per cent of the people are unable to read or write, and as a large part of the other 10 per cent do very little reading, public opinion groups around certain leaders, and is more a personal question than a question of principle or polity. But evi-

THE GREAT MAJORITY

Young Republicans Asked to Stand Firm-Preparing for Work-New Memhave been contented with it, because a spirit of republicanism is in the air, and the Pro-visional Government has, from the very The Americus Club met yesterday and adopted an address to the Republicans of first, promised to mangurate a republican the State, urging them to support the State form of government at the very earliest mothe State, urging them to support the State ticket. After defending the character of the Republican nominee for Governor, it continues:

| Constitution to the purpose of giving a Constitution to the nation. Yesterday the As a part of the grand Republican majority members of that assembly were elected. of this great Commonwealth we have no sympathy with any attempt to beside the character of an honored citizen by men whos: every zillian aution."

ration of the monarchy? no Monarchist

new Republic says 'No' a little stronger and the church calls it persecution. Sel in twenty in Brazil would wish to see the "But when the people stood and looked defense is the duty of every Government: and that is just what the proposed constitu-tion seeks when it dis ranchises paupers, illiterates, soldiers of rank and file, memon so quietly, when the change was made from the monarchy to the Republic, how do you know that a small group or monarchists might not reverse the tables, on a favorable occasion, with just as quiet an acquiescence companies, congregations or communities who are subject to vows of obedience, rules on the part of the people?" or hylaws which amount to a renunciation of personal liberty.
"The section of the proposed oCusticio

THE FUTURE IS CERTAIN.

ers, their friends, and the supporters of Grover Cleveland in 1888, we also believe the party is better for being purged of that element, who, while claiming independence of thought and action, are actuated solely through selfish motives for revenge, and are now endeavoring to cause defection in the Republican ranks by methods dishonorable it applied in business or in open waffare—we call on all true Republicans of Pennsylvania not to be misled by the X. Y. Z. affidavits of cowardly malcontents, but stand firm to the principles of the party of Lincoln and Grant. The address appeals to the young men of "Well, I am not sure that the world may the party to stand by the ticket, speaks of the benefits of the tariff bill, the passage of not come to an end; but I don't expect it will from any indications I see. To me there are many indications that this embryo Republic isn't going to die in the near uture. Ten on election day on the part of all Repubmonths ago, when the Republic was prolican League Clubs,
Before starting for Kittanning a report claimed, it was already in the air, and everybody expected it would come, though not was presented by the Executive Committee, quite so soon. During these ten months the stating that the invitation to parade in average Brazilian has talked and thought Kittanning had been accepted and the exmore about a republican form of governpenses charged against the treasury. A member raised the point that the committee had exceeded its powers, but the club apment than he ever thought about monarchy in all his life before."

"Nothing less than treason on the part of the men at the head of affairs could persuade the average Brazilian that the Republic is not a good thing. As a rule, General Fonwas adopted directing the President to ap-point a General Election Committee of five of men, not only in his Cabinet, but also in members who shall appoint from the mem-bers of the club sub-committees on election. Here in Para, for example, we have the cleanest government, with or two brief exceptions, perhaps, that Para polls on election day, to man the polls on that day and see that all legal voters be given a chance to cast their ballots and all has seen in the last ten years. The men who have come to the front and are in charge of affairs in the new Republic, are the principal guarantee we yet have of its sale fu-"What political parties figure in the elec-

THE THREE PARTIES.

"There is a great deal of random politics affoat; but there are three parties more or ess organized. The Republican party, the forerunner of the revolution of ten months ago, has been filled up with recruits from both the old parties (Liberals and Conservatives) until it is by far the most numerous

of all and the best organized.
"The Catholic party has but recently been organized, and has not vet got into working order. It would more properly be termed the 'clerical' party, as it is organized for the declared purpose of contesting and re-gaining the losses which the clergy have sustained in the separation of Church and State, and of contesting also the other retorms projected by the Previsional Govern-ment. In most of the States the clerical party is still so weak that the leaders put no icket up, and advise their tew members to abstain from voting at this election.

THE GOT-LEFT PARTY. "There is another party, somewhat numer-ous, and composed of the soreheads and mulcontents who failed to 'get in' at the new distribution of public favor under the Republic. In Para they call themselves the 'Democratic Republican Party.' In the State of Bahia, they have taken the name of the 'National Party.' They are the bushwackers in the fight, whose only programme seems to be to torment and harass the party in power as much as possible by means of all the dirty tricks that only dark and crafty politicians know. "The only real issue in the party politics of this campaign was that between the Catholic party and the Provisional Govern-

ment. The former party seeks to reunite Church and State, and reinstate the clergy This is one of the oldest and was considered among the most substantial firms of the in their former monopolies of marriage, burial, etc. They sigh for the good old city. It has been doing businessaince 1832 The firm was doing a general drug busines until 1890, when it began to deal in pateu medicines, and is now handling the reme with joy the restoration of the monarchy, if that were possible, only so the recent retorms might be undone. This hostile attitude on the part of the clergy, with the foreign allegiance to Rome underlying it, is one of the reasons why the clergy were dies of Dr. Charles McLane, Cochran Fleming had practically retired from the irm, leaving it under the management of his son, J. P. Fleming. The senior gen-tlemen was looking after his other large in-terests, and did not know the condition of made ineligible for the elect

EXCLUSION OF THE CLERGY. what authority were the clergy ex-"By the authority of the Dictator him-



net. They understand the situation perfect

ALL EXPORT DUTIES

cer and purchaser. But there are important

differences between the two Constitutions made necessary by the differences of nation-al customs and thought. The fact that Brazil has been subject to the Roman Cath-

olic Church nearly ever since its discovery,

requires some provisions in the Constitution quite different from anything in that of the United States or America; and it is round about these very differences that the hottest

battles will be waged in the coming Consti-

tutional Assembly.
"Are personal and religious liberty as

well guaranteed by the proposed Constitu-tion as they are by the United States Con-

ONLY SELF-PROTECTION.

the Government in Brazil, and so demands

more from the new Republic than she does

which is entitled, 'Declaration of Rights, not only prohibits all relations between

Church and State, but also guarantees per-fect and universal liberty of worship, makes

civil marriage obligatory, provides that public instruction shall be secular an gratu-itous, secularizes the cemeteries,

EXCLUDES ALL JESUITS

From Brozilian territory, and forbids the

founding of any new convents or monastic orders. It is a fearless and perfectly un-

ambiguous challenge to ultramontanism

and especially the temporal power im-

Assembly will sanction all those restriction

of Papal prerogative as a permanent part o

"It seems more than probable that som

of them will be toned down a little; for example, the exclusion of the Jesuits and the

distranchising of the clergy. It is also

quite as probable that the remainder of the

restrictions mentioned will be sustained by

vesterday's success ul candidates, who will

strongly support the courageous policy of the Provisional Government."

A DRUG FIRM ASSIGNS.

FLEMING BROTHERS TEMPORARILY EM-

BARRASSED.

Attorney J. K. Reno in Charge-He Says

The cause of the trouble appears to be

that J. K. Fleming, the business manager

of the firm, allowed matters to run alone

rather roughly, when his wife was sick, and

he was compelled to be at her bedside most

of the time. Thus numerous notes went to

protest, and liabilities were allowed to ac-

cumulate when they should have been met

promptly. A large bunch of notes was pro-

ested yesterday, and Mr. J. K. Fleming,

after consulting his father, Cochran Flem-ing, senior member of the firm, made an as

Mr. Reno said yesterday afternoon that he had only had time to make a hurried in-

vestigation of the books of the firm, but is

convinced that it is per eatly solvent. The

liabilities will not amount to more than \$250,000, while the firm and personal as-

sets will be three or four times that sum

He believes that the business will be

straightened up shortly, and the firm go o

There is no chance for any of the creditors

to lose on the paper held by them, as Cochran Fleming has placed his personal interests at the disposal of the firm.

J. O. KERBEY.

"Do you think that the Constitutional

implied.

Hannl.

ers had made an assignment.

the new Constitution?'

monastic orders, and members o

COOKS FOR ALLEGHENY. NOTHER SCHOOL IN THE CULINARY ART PROJECTED.

ly, and are the masters of it. They know that tonsured heads and black robes are the regalia of governmental discord and failure. So it was decreed that no elergyman of any The Pittsburg Institution's Popularity Has creed or denomination should be eligible, Inspired the Sister City-New Officers and the same principle underlies part of the proposed Constitution, which it will be the business of the Constitutional Assembly to discuss, modify and adopt."
"What is the general character of this profor the Teacher's Guild-Small Talk for Teachers and Papils. Allegheny has decided to fall in line with

Pittsburg and establish a public cooking posed new Constitution?"

It is modeled very closely after the Constitution of the United States of America.

The terms of office are longer, that of Presichool. While the project is yet in embryo, it is certain that such a school will be established on the Northside. It will probadent being six years instead of four. Membly be established on the lines of the Pittsbers of the House of Representatives are burg institution, which has been such a elected for three years, and Senators for nine great success, namely, by a well-known citiyears. One item, which if adopted will greatly increase the prosperity of the Republic, and especially benefit the Amazon Valley, is the prohibition of zen of the Northside, whose name will ap-pear in due time, furnishing funds to establish the school as Henry Phipps, Jr., did for the one now at the Grant school, Pittsburg. The school will be located either at the High School or some of the central after the year 1895. As the export duties on the main productions of this valley are 20 per cent ad valorem, that means an increase of margin for profits to both produ-

schools where there are empty rooms.

The fame of the Pittsburg Cooking School s so great that, with all due deference to Northsiders, it must be admitted that their proposed cooking school is the outgrowth of the one on this side of the river. So great is the demand for places in the Pittsburg Cooking School that many have to be refused admission, and as a result it is said that another cooking school will have to be established in another year.

That elite society, known as the Teachers' Guild, met yesterday afternoon for reorganization at the Grant school. The election for officers resulted in the following: President, Prof. S. A. Andrews; Secretary, Prof. J. K. Baue; Treasurer, Miss M. J. Graham; Master of Ceremonies, Superintendent G. J. Luckey; Instructors, Profs. C. A. Riddle and J. K. Bane. An unusual number of conditates. "The Roman Catholic Church has been unusual number of candidates were admit-Miss M. J. Stephenson, of the Springfield school; Mayme Tavlor, Birmingham; Prof. W. J. McClure, Morse; Miss M. A. Me-Fadden, Forbes; L. M. Holt, O'Hara; M. Ruswinkle, Gran; L. D. White, A. V. Hunter, Minersville; Lizzie Gardner, M. E. McCall, Howard; E. M. Strickler, Lib-

erty. The next meeting will be the 1st Saturday, in December, when the vacancy existing in the executive committee by the retirement of Prof. L. H. Eston from the profession will be filled. Vacancies in this committee occur only by death or retirement from the teachers' profession. Prof. Cameron, who has been the efficient secretary of the Guild for a number of years, would not accept renomination.

Gossip of the School THE new four-roomed building at Glenwood

THE assessment for the teachers the coming year for institute dues will be I per cent, ALL the local school boards have decided to urnish the Aliegheny schools with the Ency-MISS K. ROBINSON, of the Sharpsburg

schools, has been elected an additional teacher in the Mt, Albion district. THE new Tenth ward school building of Allegheny will be opened in two weeks. The principal has not yet been elected.

To-MORROW evening the night schools will be opened in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth wards, Ailegheny, and will outinue four months. To-MORROW evening the Ralston School Board holds a meeting. The attendance at this school has decreased so considerably that it is

necessary to drop two teachers. SUPERINTENDENT LUCKEY will address the Normal Alumni on "Professional Zeal" at the Miller Street building next Saturday at 2 P. M. A full attendance of members is requested. PROF. MORROW, ex-principal of the Fifth mal, will be the representative of the Pransystem of drawing in Western Pennsylvania. Miss Greves, who gave instructions in

drawing to the Allegheny teachers last year, has been elected to supervise the study of drawing at the Millersville State Normal School. the Mat er Will Probably be Straightened Out and the Business Continue as On Friday night Miss Nannie Cook, substitute for some time in that district, was elected Great surprise was created in busines as regular teacher in the Howard School, This circles yesterday, by the announcement that ands the long-drawn-out contest which occ at the September meeting. the well-known drug firm of Fleming Broth

THE Permanent Teachers' Examiner of Allegheny comprise Prof. H. L. Kallenbaugh, Prof. J. B. Arbuckle, Prof. John Daniels, Miss Alice McDonald and Miss Logan, of the Fifth Ward school, Allegheny. The examinations will be held in January. THE Grant school is to lose one of its most

accomplished teachers. Miss Lilian Hoag has resigned and will be married on the 16th inst. to Mr. Eiseman, of Allentown. Rumor has it that before another moon is upon us another of the Grant teachers will take unto herself a On Wednesday evening the Allegheny Board of School Controllers will elect a supervisor of

drawing for the whole city, at a salary of 800.

As the Prang system of drawing is the one taught there, the company that centrols it will give \$200 extra. This position is a newly created one in the Allegheay schools. THE Hiland district will request two additional teachers at the next meeting of the Central Board. At the Garfield school of this Central Board. At the Garfield school of this district the four rooms now occupied are in a very crowded condition, but relief will be afforded this month when the four new rooms that are now being finished and furnished, will be ready for occupancy. New houses are always in course of erection in the Nineteenih ward, so that new pupils are received daily at the schools.

MISS MURPHY, of the Lincoln school, resigned last Monday, and will be married shortly to Mr. George Wagner. The three vacancies existing in the school were filled last Monday by the election of the Misses E. H. Black, Susie Brvar and Miss Wilson. The new rooms at the Lemington building will be finished in a few days, which will relieve the overcrowded main building, where there are 175 pupils in No. 1 room, half of them coming in the morning, the other half in the afternoon.

MONEY FOR THE WIFE

Often She Sacrifices Her Independence on Entering the Married State

AND BECOMES A BEGGAR.

Too Many Husbands Are Either Inoughtless or Downright Mean.

NOTED WOMEN SUGGEST REMEDIES.

How a Happy East End Couple Manages the Family Purse String.

VIEWS OF MRS. LIVERMORE AND OTHERS

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. "Anything wrong with the coffee this morning, John?"

"No. It's good enough." "Bisenits all right?" "I baven't any fault to find with the bis-

"Steak cooked about right?"

"I don't see anything wrong with the steak. What are you driving at, Maria?" "No complaint to make about anything?" "No. What in the world do von-"John, I wish you would let me have 50

cents to buy some ribbons," This brie dialogue, taken from a Chicago paper, and going the rounds of the press, may serve to illustrate an important subject brought up for consideration by an interesting article in the September Forum from the pen of Mrs. Alice E, Ives on the administration of the family finances. She calls attention to the "uncertain, strange and anomalous position which, in so many households in the United States, the wife holds in relation to the domestic treasury," and de-clares that the time has come when this mat-ter appears to demand a full and serious consideration. It is, she asserts, a far-reaching question of ethics, underlying the moral foundation of all human society-the preservation of the home.

Here are some extracts from Mrs. Ives'

The bridegroom says reverently in the selemn ceremony of the church, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," but he means not one word of this, and the bride knows that he does not. Men who are rated as honorable, upright citizens, dealing justly with their fellow-men, will, when a question of money cames up, treat their wives, the mothers of their children, with less honesty than they do the tax assessor, and with much less consideration than they do their office honorable.

office boys.

The children, when not granted a certain weekly allowance, are "ripped" occasionally, but nothing goes to the wife without some haggling, duplicity or humiliation on her part. Let it be understood that reference is made solely to the philable state of things which so widely prevails in the disbursing of money in

solely to the philable state of things which so widely prevails in the disbursing of money in the household and to the wile's private purse. Here are a few instances:

A woman—call her Mrs. White—who lives in good style in a fashionable street, is allowed no money by her husband from one week's end to another. Mr. White does all the ordering of supplies for the household. For small needs, which he has overlooked, there is a credit book which Mrs. White sends to the grocer, and in this book all purchases are charged.

EVEN TO DRYGOODS.

When any article of drygoods is required, Mrs. White makes a tour of the stores and brings samples of what she considers the best to the store and purchases the goods. The res idence being a long distance from the shopping center, Mrs. White is given a street car ticket... only one, as she is expected to walk one way.

Mr. White always walks and thinks she one it to have the exercise.

* Perhaps she goes

Mr. White always walks and thinks she ought to have the exercise. * * Perhaps she goes through his pockets at night; the recording angel would doubtless drop a tear and blot out the sin if she did.

The argument may be raised that Mr. White is an exception—an unusually stingy man. But Mr. White is not parsimonious in anything but his dealings with his wife. He simply considers her entirely irresponsible in the handling of money, and assumes this without ever having given her an opportunity to prove the contrary. Another case is that of Mrs. Gray. She adouted a policy of deceit and fraud toward her husband, and, though she is now a grandmother, she continues it still. She is a charitably-disposed woman, and when she wants a little money to help buy a stove for a poor family, or to assist some sick and starving creature to pay his rent, she tells her lusband that the flour is out or that the sugar is low, and so she gets the needful amount. She is a strict church member, and probably under no other circumstances would she tell a faisehood; but the one of all others whom she has solemnly sworn to love and honor she cheats and deceives. And he, bound by a like oath to his wife, is, in a way, guilty of less consideration for her than the woman who scrubs his office, forcing her to a course which is a moral degradation, and which can but perpetuate itself in the mental tendencies of his children.

THEFT AND OVERWORK. The papers are full of stories of women who get their milliners to send in a bill for \$40, in-stead of \$30, the real price, in order to take the extra \$10 for themselves; of those who overtax their tired eyes and exhausted bodies by taking in sewing without their husbands' knowledge, and of the farmers' wives who smuggle apples and eggs into town in order to get a new dollars

cially and morally irre-possible, is a serious evil, to be looked squarely in the face and hon-estly deaft with. The mother who is obliged to estly dealt with. The mother who is obliged to lie and steal in order to possess any money of her own, will, in all probability, be the mother of criminals. The woman who has no knowl-edge of her husband's financial interests; who, instead of being his confidential partner, is his pensioner, will, if she gets the opportunity, in nine cases out of ten, ruin him through her ignerance.

If the widow of a man who has treated her as If the widow of a man who has treated her as a totally irresponsible being is left penniless, perhaps with the lidren to support, she becomes, in many lostances, an object of charity. In some cases she develops unusual business abilities, but she has to starve herself and her children while she is rectifying mistakes and learning by experience certain things which should have been a part of her daily life as soon as she becomes a wife.

A LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE. Young women who are self-reliant and earn good salaries often shrink from marriage be-cause they cannot bear to be so independent. There ought to be no ground for this fear; and with many delicate-minded, broad-souled, deep-thinking men there are none, because to such a man the wife is an equal sharer in all things in his purse as well as in his heart.

What is the remedy? One method would be the granting to the wife of a stated weekly or monthly allowance for the bousehold and other nthly allowance for the bousehold and other monthly allowance for the household and other uses, in proportion to the income of the husband. To the man who says, "But I cannot pay my wife like a servant," the answer must be, Certainly not. She is a partner, and as such is entitled to share in the dividends. To the end that she may make the best use of such moneys, she should know what she is to expect each week.

moneys, she should know what she is to expect each week.

Is she so extravagant that you are in danger of ruin? Well, then there must be found a remedy, just as there should be when the man ruins his family by extravagance. In the latter case there is no restraining power in the hands of the wife.

Undoubtedly the ideal remedy is perfect trust, confidence and a higher moral development, for both men and women, but while mankind is moving steadily en to this, the weaker must not be always going to the wall for the lack of a protecting hand. No woman ought to marry, without having some understanding with her future husband on this point. She need not take pescil and paper, and make him set down the exact agures of her weekly allowance, but she should let him understand that she expects one. ance, but she she she expects one.

VIEWS OF OTHER WOMEN.

Mrs. Livermore Admits the Evil and Says Marriage Must be Lifted Higher. Without doubt a further discussion on this topic would prove entertaining and instructive, and might be fruitful in good re-sults. Therefore, thoughtful women have